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GEOGRAPHICAL RECORD

THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The Daly Medal presented to Prof. Dr. Albrecht Penck. On the afternoon of May 13, the Daly Medal for Geographical Research, which had been awarded by the Council to Prof. Dr. Penck, Professor of Geography at the University of Berlin, was formally presented to him, in behalf of the American Geographical Society, by the Hon. James W. Gerard, Ambassador of the United States to Germany, at the Embassy in Berlin. A number of Americans were present, including the staff of the Embassy. The Amerika Institut was represented by Dr. Drechsler and the Amerikanische Handelskammer by President Wolff and Professor Atwood.

Among the distinguished Germans in attendance were the following representatives of the University of Berlin: Prof. Dr. Planck, Rector of the University, Prof. Dr. Max Sering, Dr. A. Rühl, Dr. A. Merz, Dr. Walther Behrmann, and Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Foerster.

The Berlin Geographical Society was represented by Prof. Dr. Gustav Hellmann, President, General von Beseler, Vice-President, Col. Georg Kollm, Secretary General, Prof. Otto Baschin, and Prof. Dr. G. Wegener, Secretaries, and Prof. Otto Behre, Treasurer.

In presenting the medal to Professor Penck, Ambassador Gerard said that his pleasure in placing the Daly Medal of the American Geographical Society in the hands of Prof. Penck was enhanced by the fact that the recipient of the honor had not only made distinguished contributions to geographical science and to knowledge of the geography of Europe but had also, by his field studies and writings, enriched the geographical literature relating to North America.

On receiving the medal, Prof. Penck said that at the outset of his scientific career, his attention had been called to the West, as a region of vast scientific opportunities, by no less an authority than the great geographer, Baron von Richthofen. He, who was now receiving this honor, first visited America in 1897. He returned to it in 1904; and in 1908-1909 he traversed the United States in its whole extent from Maine to California, and from Florida to Washington. It was also his privilege to teach in Columbia University and to witness the growing impulse of geographical science in North America. The medal which the American Geographical Society had now conferred upon him again recalled to his thought that science knows no bounds; and with all the greater pleasure, therefore, he received this honor.

After the presentation the company enjoyed, for some time, the hospitality of Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard.

NORTH AMERICA

A Geological Guide Book for the Exposition in San Francisco. N. H. Darton, of the United States Geological Survey, will spend the summer in the southwest obtaining data for a guide book of the geological features along the Santa Fé railroad from Kansas City to Los Angeles, with side trip to the Grand Canyon. This guide is to be published as a *Bulletin* of the Survey and is intended primarily for the use of travelers to the Panama Exposition in San Francisco in 1915. It will include maps showing the geology and topography in a zone about twenty-five miles wide on a scale of 1:500,000, for which much new field work is required. Many very instructive features of geography, physiography, and geology are presented along this most interesting route and it is believed that a description of them will be of interest to a large number of persons. Brief accounts will also be given of notable scenic features, Indians, history, and local industries.

Surveys in Alaska. The U. S. Geological Survey has placed eleven survey parties in the field, this year, for the working season which continues from June through September.

J. W. Bailey and Theodore Chapin will explore the region tributary to the

Talkeetna River and connect their work with the survey of the Broad Pass region, last year. On returning, the party will survey the region between the headwaters of the Matanuska and Copper Rivers which has been recommended as a railroad route.

R. H. Sargent and Philip S. Smith, with five men and twenty horses, will explore the region between Lake Clark on the east and the Iditarod district on the west, a stretch of country over 100 miles wide which is almost unknown. They will follow a route suggested for a railroad into the Kuskokwim Basin.

A. G. Maddren will investigate the gold placer districts tributary to the lower Kuskokwim.

Stephen R. Capps and C. E. Giffin will carry geological and topographical surveys across the Skolai Pass into the White River Basin and thence to the international boundary. Mr. Capps will give special attention to the newly discovered gold district in the Chisana Basin.

F. H. Moffit and J. B. Mertie will complete the survey of the Kotsina copper bearing area, begun in 1912 but suspended, last year, on account of the delay in the appropriation. B. L. Johnson, with one assistant, will make a detailed geological survey of the Port Valdez gold and copper district.

To coordinate and correlate the various geological surveys in Alaska it is necessary to continue the studies of the general geology and mineral resources. Three geologists will engage in this work. George C. Martin, assisted by R. M. Overbeck, will continue his studies of the Mesozoic stratigraphy, visiting important localities in southeastern Alaska, in the Chitina Valley, and along the Yukon. H. M. Eakin will undertake supplementary investigations of the tin deposits of Alaska. He will examine some of the occurrences of tin in the York region of Seward Peninsula and in the Hot Springs district of the Tanana Valley. Mr. Eakin will also undertake studies of mineral deposits and mining development in the Nome, Fairbanks, and Juneau districts.

Alfred H. Brooks, the geologist in charge of the Alaska surveys and investigations, expects to leave for Alaska as soon as office work permits, probably about the middle of June. He will devote special attention to the problems of Quaternary geology, including the genesis and occurrence of placer deposits. He will visit the Iditarod and Fairbanks districts and, time permitting, the Nome district. Mr. Brooks will also join the Moffit party in the Kotsina district and the Johnson party in the Valdez district for brief periods. (*U. S. Geological Press Bull.,* May 2, 1914.)

The Carnegie off on Another Cruise. The non-magnetic yacht *Carnegie* left Brooklyn, on June 8, for a six-months' cruise in the North Atlantic Ocean in continuation of the magnetic survey of the oceans which is being carried out by the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The vessel is commanded by Captain J. P. Ault, with Dr. H. N. W. Edwards second in command. She will call at Hammerfest, Norway, and Reykjavik, Iceland.

A Magnetic Expedition to Hudson Bay. A magnetic exploratory expedition will be sent this summer to Hudson Bay by the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, under the leadership of W. J. Peters, assisted by D. W. Berky. The schooner *George B. Cluett,* of the Grenfell Association, has been chartered. She will leave Battle Harbor, Labrador, on July 1, and return about Oct. 1.

The Territory of New Quebec. That part of Canada lying north of the Province of Quebec and west of the northeast coast region known as Labrador and under the authority of Newfoundland, has long been known as the Territory of Ungava. The legislative assembly of the Province of Quebec has renamed it the Territory of New Quebec. It general features are well known. It is likely in time to develop some economic importance as the trees most favorably situated will supply a profitable lumber industry, and the fisheries in numerous lakes and rivers, when developed, are likely to be very valuable. The total population now is 14,300, made up of 8,800 white settlers, 2,000 Eskimos and 3,500 Indians.

The International Congress of Americanists. The first session of the 19th International Congress of Americanists will be held at Washington from Monday October 5 to Saturday October 10, 1914. The meetings will be held in the new building of the U. S. National Museum under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, the local universities and some of the scientific societies of the capital. The Americanists will visit New York on October 12 and in the afternoon they will visit the Hispanic Society of America and attend a reception tendered by the American Geographical Society at its house from 4 to 6 P. M.

SOUTH AMERICA

The Amazon Expedition of the University Museum, Philadelphia. This expedition left Philadelphia in March, 1913. A statement of its organization and purposes appeared in the *Bulletin* (Vol. 45, 1913, pp. 369-370). It was sent to the Amazon Valley to collect information relative to the aboriginal inhabitants and to explore the forests where primitive peoples still roam untouched by civilization. The June *Bulletin* (p. 441) contained information from Mr. G. B. Gordon, Director of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, that the expedition had reached Georgetown, Guiana, by way of the Corentyn River. Mr. Gordon has obliged the Society with the following summary of the work of the expedition up to the time it reached Georgetown. Until Nov. 8, 1913, the expedition worked in northern Brazil, ascending from the Amazon *via* the Rio Negro and the Rio Branco. From the latter the party ascended in canoes the Uraricoera, near the borders of Venezuela, where the mountainous nature of the country and the waterfalls stopped their progress. They proceeded, however, further than white men had gone before on this river and were in contact with three tribes not hitherto known to science. From the Uraricoera, the expedition traveled overland to Mt. Roraima, and thence across country into British Guiana and the headwaters of the Essequibo. A halt was made at Dananawa, the ranch of Mr. H. P. C. Melville, the only white resident in the southern Guianas and the government agent and protector of the Indians for the whole British territory. Here the expedition was joined by Mr. John Ogilvie, an experienced woodsman. With forty native carriers the expedition then started directly eastward into the unknown region of southern British Guiana lying along the Brazilian frontier. The party carried no provisions, but depended entirely on the wild game and vegetables of the country. On January 8, after passing the country of the Waiwai Indians, the expedition was with the Diows. On that date Dr. Farabee sent Dr. Church back over the route by which they had traveled to bring out collections that had been made up to that time. It was also necessary to reduce the party on account of the increasing scarcity of food as the expedition advanced. Dr. Church arrived at Manáos on March 15 and reported to the Museum. Nothing more was heard from Dr. Farabee until April 20 when a cable was received from him dated at Georgetown announcing his arrival there.

On May 9 a letter was received from him written at Barbados where he had gone to recuperate before starting on another journey into the interior. He said that the expedition continued to travel eastward from December 16 to April 1 through territory that had not been penetrated and was inhabited by tribes that had never seen white men. These natives had never seen such articles of civilization as matches or guns, salt or clothing. A halt was made with each tribe in order to study languages and customs and to make collections. The tribes visited after the Waiwai were the following: Parikutu, Waiwe, Chikena, Katawian, Toneyan, Diow, Kumayenas and Urukuanas. At this time the party consisted of two white men and four natives, for it was found that a larger party could not live on the country. The direction of the journey was at right angles to the watercourses and involved the crossing of one divide after another. As each river was reached canoes were built and the rivers explored up and down. The ammunition became low, but the Indians procured game and fish with their bows and arrows. Dr. Farabee hoped to find a river flowing east or southeast, but finding instead one which flowed northwards and being stricken with fever, he decided to build canoes and descend this river which proved to be the Corentyn. The party thus arrived at Georgetown on April 19. The letter says that important collections have been sent to the Museum as a result of the trip.

An Expedition to Peru. A topographic party under the leadership of E. C. Erdis sailed for Peru on May 2 to prepare maps of a part of southern Peru including the Cordillera Vilcabamba and parts of the Apurimac and Urubamba basins. This region is one of the most inaccessible parts of the Andes and is very poorly mapped. The work of this party is preliminary to the mission of the main expedition which probably will not set out until early next year. Mr. Erdis and his men will make maps for the use of the scientific staff that is to follow. Dr. Hiram Bingham is Director of the expedition and Prof. Herbert E. Gregory is geologist. The expedition is going out under the joint auspices of Yale University and the National Geographic Society. It will spend about two years in the field. The study of the ancient ruins known to exist in this region and of the land areas that the former peoples of Peru occupied is the main purpose of the expedition. (*Science,* May 8, 1914, pp. 679-680)

ASIA

Stein's New Expedition. Sir Aurel Stein, on his new expedition to Central Asia, reached the neighborhood of Lop-nor in January last, after carrying out a part, at least, of his proposed winter campaign in the desert. Writing from Camp Miran, Lop-nor, on January 19, he reports that he had seen a good deal of the desert, partly by new routes, but had been obliged to move quickly in order to be in time in reaching a corner of the Tarim basin to which the explorer is drawn by a combination of geographical and archæological interests, and where work is possible only in the winter. He wrote from the site of the old Lop "capital," where he had succeeded in recovering interesting remains, and was then busy with preparations for a move through the desert northeastward, with a view to pushing on into Kansu. Political conditions were still somewhat unsettled, but had not, so far, interfered with his work, though it was clear that the revolution in China had not changed things for the better in those parts. In spite of the advanced season and the severe cold, the triangulation along the Kuen Lun had been extended well to the south of Lop-nor. (*Geogr. Journ.,* Vol. 43, 1914, No. 4, p. 440.)

EUROPE

Descent into the Crater of Vesuvius. In December, last year, Mr. Storz made a descent into the crater of Vesuvius. He clambered down the crumbling crater edge to the opening into the depths on the south side. The wall enclosing this opening is steep on the south side but of gentler slope on the north side of the crater. The new opening, as is known, was formed on July 5, 1913. A short time after the enlargement of the opening the lava rose in it almost to the edge, then sank to about 300 feet below the edge. This was the position of the lava at the time Storz made his descent. Gaseous ebullitions were from time to time being violently expelled. Storz found that the temperature within the opening rose very rapidly. About thirty feet below the edge of the opening the temperature was about 334° C., at fifty feet, 483° and at 200 feet, 632°. Further temperature measurements could not be carried out because the thermometer was lost. As the iron cable used by Storz slipped easily into the opening its wall appears to be practically perpendicular for at least 200 feet from the top. (*Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin,* 1914, No. 3, pp. 226-227.)

A Periodical on Vulcanology. The *Scottish Geographical Magazine* comments on the first number of the *Zeitschrift für Vulkanologie* edited by Mr. Immanuel Friedlaender of Naples and devoted to problems connected with volcanoes and volcanic action. It is to appear at irregular intervals. Mr.

Friedlaender, in his preface, says he has been trying for some years to found an international volcanic institute at Naples but has met with financial and other difficulties. He has therefore established a private institute on a modest scale and is issuing the new journal in connection with it. The publication will contain both original contributions and summaries, abstracts, etc. The first number has several original papers, the English, German, Italian and French languages being represented. It contains a number of fine illustrations of Vesuvius and other volcanoes.

POLAR

ANTARCTIC

An Anglo-Swedish Antarctic Expedition. *The Geographical Journal* (Vol. 43, 1914, No. 5, pp. 554-558) prints details of an Anglo-Swedish Antarctic Expedition which it is proposed shall leave Europe in August, 1915, for West Antarctica, to the south of South America. It is expected to establish headquarters in the northern part of West Antarctica. The first summer will be given to rearing the station but, if ice conditions permit, a trip will be made southward on the vessel to visit the depôts left by the Swedish Antarctic Expedition of 1901-1903 on Snowhill Island and to prepare for future sledge expeditions. For the rest, the winters will be chiefly utilized in studying the environs of the station and the spring and autumn will be devoted to sledge expeditions. During the summer the staff will be busily employed on scientific work upon the vessel. The committee has estimated the cost of a vessel and the initial erection of the station at about $20,000, most of which has been promised by two Swedish patrons. The annual expense of maintenance, if the cooperation of the whaling companies is realized in transporting plant and keeping the station in touch with the outer world, is estimated at about $15,000. Half of this amount the Swedish committee hope to obtain by a grant from the Swedish Parliament. The trustees of the British Museum have pledged an annual grant of $2,500 for five years, the Royal Society has granted $2,500 for the first year and England's share in the undertaking promises to equal that of Sweden. It is intended to divide all collections between English and Swedish museums and two places on the staff will be reserved for English scientists.

The expedition is expected to complete the work so admirably begun by Professor Otto Nordenskiöld in 1901-1903. The important discoveries of the Nordenskiöld Expedition showed that this tract of Antarctica is well worthy of thorough study and that science and the museums may be provided with much fresh material from the treasures discovered.

The whole region will be mapped in part from the vessel and in part by means of sledge expeditions in the summer on the land ice. Another great question which the expedition will endeavor to solve will be the connection between West Antarctica and the true Antarctic Continent. Filchner's German expedition hoped to solve this question but did not succeed; it is one of the objects of other expeditions that are now preparing for departure with their base at the south of Weddell Sea.

ARCTIC

The Amundsen Expedition to the Arctic Ocean Postponed till 1915. Captain Roald Amundsen proposed this summer to enter the ice of the Arctic Ocean starting from Point Barrow. To reach Point Barrow in time for his enterprise it was necessary for the expedition to leave San Francisco not later than early in July this year. His vessel, the *Fram*, went to Colon in September last expecting to be the first vessel to pass through the completed canal this year. While awaiting there the opening of the canal the date of that event was indefinitely postponed on account of the landslides in the Culebra Cut. Lieut. Nielsen, who was in charge of the *Fram*, was therefore instructed to sail for San Francisco *via* the Straits of Magellan on his way to Point Barrow. As the *Fram* is a slow sailer she was expected to be some months on the way to San Francisco. On March 25 a telegram from Montevideo announced that the *Fram* had put into that port to go into dry dock for repairs and that one of the most useful members of the party, the first ice pilot, had died during the journey from Colon. Under these circumstances the *Fram* could not reach San Francisco by July and Captain Amundsen found it necessary to announce the postponement of his Arctic enterprise until next year. Cable orders were sent to the *Fram* to return to Norway where she will take on the supplies that were to have been sent by rail from New York to San Francisco. It is now intended that the *Fram* shall start early next year for San Francisco and the Arctic Ocean *via* the Panama Canal.

PERSONAL

Dr. L. A. Bauer, by request, repeated his lecture on the ''General Magnetic Survey of the Earth'' before the New York Academy of Sciences on April 30 and before the New York Electrical Society on May 25. This lecture was first given before the joint meeting of the American Geographical Society and the Association of American Geographers on April 3. Dr. Bauer also gave four lectures (May 4-7) on ''The Earth's Magnetism,'' at Johns Hopkins University.

Professor Hiram Bingham of Yale University lectured before the New York Academy of Sciences on March 23d on ''Recent Exploration in the Land of the Incas'' with lantern views.

Professor Henry Cowles of the University of Chicago, retiring President of the Geographic Society of Chicago, gave an illustrated lecture before the Society on May 8 relating to his observations and experiences in guiding a party of distinguished plant geographers through the western United States in the summer of 1913. Among the places visited were the Colorado Rockies, Mt. Rainier, Crater Lake, the Yosemite, Salton Sea and the Santa Catalina Mountains of southern Arizona.

OBITUARY

Eduard Suess. Professor Suess died in Vienna on April 26. He was born in London on Aug. 20, 1831. His family removed, while he was a boy, to Prague and later to Vienna. He was Austria's most eminent man of science and one of the world's greatest geologists. In 1857 be began his career as a teacher, served ten years in the University of Vienna as associate professor, and was appointed in 1867 to the full professorship of geology, a post that he held for 34 years, retiring as Emeritus Professor in 1901. He numbered among his pupils Neumayr, Penck, and other distinguished scientists. In an obituary notice of Suess written for *Nature* (May 7, 1914) by one of his pupils, John W. Judd, the writer says that over sixty memoirs and books were published by Suess prior to 1875 and his researches ranged over every branch of geological science. In that year appeared his remarkable work ''Die Entstehung der Alpen'' which was followed five years later, by the first part of the still more famous ''Antlitz der Erde.'' In this great work, which engaged him during twenty-five years, he undertook the enormous task of taking a comprehensive survey of all that had been accomplished in elucidating the geological structure of every part of the world; and he drew general conclusions from that survey. It was a monumental work of great merit, of small defects, and the influence it exerted was enormous. The book has taken its place among the great scientific classics. The great task of his life was completed in 1910 and his days since then have been happy and restful for it was only recently that he was attacked with the bronchial affection which terminated his life in his eighty-fourth year. He declined many offers of honors and titles but received the highest marks of appreciation from his fellow workers in science. He was president of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, member of the French Institute, and foreign member of the Royal Society from 1894.

Adolph Francis Bandelier. The death of Mr. Bandelier, at Seville on March 18, has robbed the world of a most brilliant and versatile historian and anthropologist. In learning and critical ability he was head and shoulders above any man who has yet devoted himself to the study of Colonial Spain and of the native races and civilization which it embraced. He has left an imperishable stamp on American anthropology, and has set a standard for scholarship and research which should be an inspiration to the younger generation.

He was born in Berne in 1840, the son of a Swiss gentleman of old nobility who held high office in the little Bernese republic. In 1847 his father, disgusted with the overthrow of the old conservative party in his native state, emigrated to America and settled in the town of Highland, Illinois. There Adolph Bandelier grew up in simple surroundings which might seem to give little promise for a student. But with an indomitable energy and thirst for learning he fought his way, and like the young Schliemann mastered every obstacle in the path of his scientific education. In boyhood his favorite study was natural history, a little later he turned to mineralogy, geology and chemistry, then to meteorology, in which connection he published, after eleven years, an important series of studies of the aurora borealis.

In 1857 and again in 1867 he visited Europe, where he was well received in many circles and formed valuable connections for his scientific interests.

In 1873 Lewis H. Morgan, the famous anthropologist, made the acquaintance of Mr. Bandelier and this was destined to be the turning point in the latter's career. Morgan awoke his interest in archæology and ethnology, but the time had not yet come when Bandelier could take the field for practical work, and for several years he was obliged to be content with a book-study of the history of Mexico and Spanish America. During this time he published his two important monographs in the *Reports of the Peabody Museum.* These brought him into such prominence that in 1880 Morgan was able to offer him the command of a scientific expedition to work among the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. It was the beginning of a career of ceaseless exploration and literary activity which continued for thirty-four years.

From 1880 to 1890 his principal work was published by the Archæological Institute of America, and a glance at the index of the Institute's *Reports and Papers* will show the range and extent of his studies during that time. He made journeys all over Mexico, New Mexico, and Arizona, at a time when traveling meant real exploration among savage tribes.

At the end of 1890 the Archæological Institute was obliged to close its work and Mr. Bandelier then turned his attention to a new field. He had long been interested in South America, and in 1892 Mr. Henry Villard sent him out to the west coast of South America, where he continued his researches and explorations, chiefly in Peru and Bolivia. During the next twelve years, in addition to making archæological surveys over a wide field, he formed large ethnographical and archæological collections which are now in the American Museum of Natural History at New York.

A picture of Bandelier's work at this time is given by Sir Martin Conway in his paper on the Bolivian Andes in the *Geographical Journal* of the Royal Geographical Society (Vol. 14, 1899, pp. 22-24), and a sketch of his life and activities up to the same date was written by his intimate friend Señor M. V. Ballivian for the *Oficina Nacional de Propaganda Geografica de La Paz.*

In 1904 he returned permanently to New York where he lived for the next eight years, often in ill health and with failing eyesight. In 1912 he had recovered a considerable measure of health, and passed the winter in Mexico City collecting material for a work already far advanced on the Documentary History of the Rio Grande Pueblos. It was to continue this that the Carnegie Institution sent him, last October, to Spain, where he began what promised to be a long course of research in the archives of Seville. That he should have been cut off in the midst of this important undertaking, while still in the fulness of his unsurpassed mental powers, is a misfortune for the world. We can only hope that his widow and devoted collaborator, Madame Bandelier, may be enabled to complete and put in order what he has left. Mr. Bandelier was a true man of science, fearless and sincere in criticism, tireless in construction and singularly unaware of his own eminence. The list of his principal writings in English is reserved for later publication. DAVID RANDALL-MACIVER.